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ARAB LEAGUE. 26 July—*Palestine*. After talks with the League in Beirut, Count Bernadotte said he had three problems: (1) the organization of the cease-fire, for which he had requested Lake Success to send 300 officers, under the leadership of a Swedish officer, to arrive in Rhodes on Friday; (2) the demilitarization of Jerusalem agreed to in principle by the Arabs, and (3) the settlement of Palestine Arab refugees, numbering 300,000 to 400,000, in Arab countries, for which he was awaiting the co-operation of a United Nations representative.

The Secretary-General, Azzam Pasha, issued an account of the conversations in which he repeated the Arab complaints against the Security Council's cease-fire decision. He said that it prevented the Arabs from attaining their objectives by their own means. He also called attention to the disquieting situation of the Arab refugees, who were being ruined while the Jews in besieged Jerusalem were fed during the indefinite cease-fire. If the Jewish immigration did not stop and the Arab refugees were not repatriated the Arabs would be obliged to resume the struggle. Count Bernadotte had promised to give full consideration to the Arab case, and had said that he would refer it to the Security Council when necessary. Azzam Pasha and Count Bernadotte appointed a committee of two to fix the details of a permanent cease-fire in Jerusalem.

Demilitarization of Jerusalem (*see Syria*).

AUSTRALIA. 2 Aug.—*Malaya*. The Cabinet decided that arms and ammunition should be supplied to the U.K. Government for use against Malayan terrorists as requested (*see p. 529*).

5 Aug.—*Foreign Trade*. Exports for the year ended 30 June 1948 were valued at £A406,218,000 and imports at £A338,241,000. Of these the U.K. accounted for £A150,516,000 and £A132,214,000 respectively.

BULGARIA. 23 July—*Macedonia*. Attack on partisans (*see Yugoslavia*).

CANADA. 30 July—*Accession of Newfoundland* (*see Great Britain*).

CHINA. 5 Aug.—Joint commission on rural reconstruction (*see U.S.A.*).

COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS. 30 July—*Ex-Italian Colonies*. The Council heard the views of the Italian and Ethiopian Governments on the Committee's reports. The Italian delegate said that the territory should be under Italian Trusteeship. The Ethiopian delegate demanded the 'return of Eritrea to Ethiopia'.

It was decided to dissolve the Commission.

CYPRUS. 3 Aug.—Greek claims (*see Greece*).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 4 Aug.—Polish-Czech Council for Economic Co-operation (*see Poland*).

DANUBE CONFERENCE. 30 July—The Conference, attended by

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Rumania, Ukraine, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Yugoslavia, opened in Belgrade. It was decided by 7 votes to 3 (Britain, U.S.A., France) that Russian and French should be the official languages and Russian, French, and English the working languages of the conference.

31 July.—The Conference discussed the question whether or not its decisions should have force if opposed by a minority. The French delegate challenged the contention of Mr Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) that it should. Sir Charles Peake (Britain) said the rights of all those who signed the 1921 Convention must be respected in any new convention, and their consent to abrogate the 1921 Convention must precede the entry into force of a new one. The 1921 Convention must be regarded as still legally in force. All those who had signed it, including Belgium, Greece, and Italy (who were not present), were entitled to have their rights to unrestricted navigation guaranteed. Mr Vyshinsky denied that the 1921 Convention was still in force, and said the Western Powers had violated it by the revision made in 1939. The U.S.S.R. had been excluded from the 1921 Treaty in violation of international law.

The U.S. proposal to admit Austria with full rights was lost by 2 votes to 7, with Britain supporting and France abstaining. Instead it was decided to admit Austria as an observer.

2 Aug.—The rules of procedure were agreed on.

Mr Vyshinsky distributed an English version of the Soviet draft of a new Danube Convention which he proposed to introduce on 3 August. Among its forty-two clauses, one proposed an entirely new Danube Commission to be composed of 'one representative of each Danube State'. Staff was to consist of Danubian nationals and its expenses were to be shared by the Danubian States, while its headquarters were to be at Galatz. Another clause provided that 'the use of the waters of the Danube for naval vessels of non-Danubian countries shall be prohibited'; another that 'navigation on the Danube shall be free and open for the national vessels of commerce and goods of all States on a footing of equality in regard to ports and navigation charges and conditions for merchant shipping'. Of two supplements, one provided that Austria should be represented on the new Commission after the Treaty question had been settled and the other declared the 1921 Convention null and void (*see also U.N. Secretariat*).

3 Aug.—Sir Charles Peake replied at length to Mr Vyshinsky's statement that the British were presenting an ultimatum to the Conference and to other of his allegations.

4 Aug.—Mr Bebler (Yugoslavia) said he welcomed the Soviet draft for a new convention and accepted it fully without reservation.

5 Aug.—The U.S. delegation submitted a draft convention in opposition to the Soviet draft. It proposed that the new Commission should include the U.S.A., Great Britain, and France as well as the riparian powers, that Austria should take part immediately, and that Germany should have an equal part either when the German Treaty entered into force or before by agreement.

The British delegation tabled an alternative resolution, proposing an appeal either to the Hague Court or to a special U.N. tribunal to decide what international agreements relating to navigation on the Danube were now in force, and which States were parties to them. The U.N. Tribunal could consist of one member nominated by the U.S.S.R., one by Great Britain and France jointly, and one by the Secretary-General.

In a memorandum on the Soviet draft the British delegation demanded that the international character of the Danube, which had been respected since 1856, should continue.

Statements by the Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Ukrainian delegates welcomed the Soviet draft.

EGYPT. 24 July—Husayn Tewfik was sentenced in absence by the Cairo assizes to ten years' hard labour for the murder of Amin Osman Pasha, former Egyptian Finance Minister. (Tewfik had escaped from custody a few weeks previously and was still at large.) Twelve other accused received prison sentences and eleven were acquitted. It was ordered that those found guilty of participation should together pay indemnities of £E5,000 each to the widow and daughter of the victim.

3 Aug.—*Palestine*. The mediator, Count Bernadotte, arrived in Cairo and discussed the demilitarization of Jerusalem and the Arab refugee problem with the Prime Minister (*see also U.N. Secretariat*).

Sir Raphael Cilento (Australia), representing the U.N. Social Affairs Department, made a statement about the Arab refugees. Many of them were living in the open without tents, and there was grave danger of a typhoid epidemic among them. The Red Cross had prepared a large quantity of vaccine and serums. Food and water were in short supply. Most of the refugees were women or children.

EIRE. 30 July—Ulster and partition (*see Great Britain*).

31 July—*Eire Trade*. The Trade Agreement with Britain (*see p. 449*) was signed by Mr Attlee and Mr Costello in Dublin, and the official text was issued.

It was announced that Eire's adverse balance of trade for the first half of 1948 was £53 million.

5 Aug.—*British Commonwealth*. In reply to a question in the Dail, the Prime Minister, Mr Costello, said that Ireland's association with the Commonwealth depended on the reciprocal exchange of concrete benefits in such matters as trade and citizenship rights. The principles of consultation and co-operation were matters of common concern and of many ties of blood and friendship that existed between them and those other great nations whose populations included so many Irish people. Their association with the Commonwealth was a free association, and by virtue of its very freedom could be terminated by unilateral action.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 24 July—*Payments Plan*. The Council of the O.E.E.C. approved in principle the general outlines of the plan for overcoming intra-European balance of payments

difficulties. It was to make available new funds for European countries to buy what they needed from each other, and use the money they earned from exports to one country to pay for imports from a third. Such funds were to be provided first, by countries which showed credit balances with other member countries of O.E.E.C. taking part of the dollar aid allotted to them in the form of a grant equal to their estimated credit balance, on the condition that they granted an equivalent amount in their own currency to other countries liable to be their debtors; and secondly, by inviting member countries of O.E.E.C. to grant new credits to countries in need of them. The plan was to take effect as from 1 October, subject to the approval of the U.S. European Co-operation Administration, which must approve the use of local currency equivalents of dollar aid.

25 July—The U.S. Economic Co-operation Administrator, Mr Hoffman, met Ministers and other representatives of the sixteen countries at the Organization Headquarters. Mr Hoffman acknowledged that the free peoples of Europe had accomplished much more than could have been expected since 1945, but recalled that the support of the American people came from their belief in the pledge taken by all the sixteen countries to combine their economic strength and work together towards economic independence as soon as possible. This pledge remained for the American people a 'determining factor in their decision to embark on the task'. There was a growing conviction in the U.S.A. that the goal of a sound economic and political European reorganization 'could not be set in the frame of an old picture or traced on an old design. It could not be brought about by old ways of doing business or through old concepts of how a nation's interests were best served. New patterns of intra-European trade and exchange must be found, and new directions in the use of Europe's resources.' Readjustments were necessary, and they could not be made by means of national action 'along the old separatist lines; they could be achieved only in terms of the economic capacity and strength of Europe as a whole'. He suggested a 'master plan of action' for full European recovery by the end of June 1952 when Marshall Aid ended. The master plan would be made up of programmes developed by the sixteen nations, Germany, and Trieste, and would be stated in terms of agricultural and industrial production, monetary, trade, and fiscal policy, and, in addition, the O.E.E.C. should make a four-year plan of action for the free movement of goods, services, and peoples among the nations. This four-year programme should be accompanied by four one-year programmes, so that annual progress could be measured.

Sir Stafford Cripps (Great Britain) pointed out that E.C.A. and O.E.E.C. had been in existence only three months, and that was a short time for the bringing about of an economic revaluation in Europe. He asked whether the load of programming which had been laid on O.E.E.C. could not be lightened; member countries were themselves occupied with their own internal planning, and there was anxiety lest, with the need for speed in drawing up a common programme for Europe, they might not do a good job.

It was decided, first, that M. Spaak should summon Ministers whenever difficult decisions had to be taken; and secondly, that the reports made to the E.C.A. by the O.E.E.C. should consist less of statistics and more of records of action.

26 July—Sir Stafford Cripps announced, after a conversation with Mr Hoffman, that it had been decided to set up an Anglo-American joint committee, representative of employers and trade unions in the two countries, to promote industrial efficiency in Britain.

A printed statement of progress by the O.E.E.C. was issued by Sir Stafford to the Press.

28 July—Mr Hoffman returned to the U.S.A.

British criticisms of Anglo-American productivity council (*see Great Britain*).

29 July—The organization received the approval of E.C.A. for the payments plan (*see also Great Britain and European Recovery Programme*).

EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAMME. 29 July—*Labour*. The second international Trade Union Conference on E.R.P. opened in London, and was addressed by the U.S. Ambassador Extraordinary, Mr Harriman, and by E.C.A. labour advisers. He said that Americans felt that the future of Europe could best be built on greater unification, a greater amount of trade, greater removal of restrictions on flow of goods, services, and people, and a greater concept of the unity of the people. American support for E.R.P. depended in large measure on what progress the European nations showed from year to year (*see also E.E.C. and Great Britain*).

30 July—The International Trade Union Conference ended with agreement on machinery for Trade Union co-operation between European countries and with the U.S.A.

FINLAND. 29 July—The President approved the new Social Democratic cabinet with Hr Fagerholm as Prime Minister.

2 Aug.—*Government Policy*. The Prime Minister said in a statement that his Government would continue the previous Government's foreign policy on the basis of the peace treaty, the principles of U.N., and the Finno-Soviet Treaty, while preserving the character of a free European and northern country. In home affairs its main task would be the strengthening of democratic order and the suppression of fascist tendencies. The planning of the economic life of the country was necessary and State industrial enterprises would be developed and extended where necessary.

FRANCE. 24 July—M. Marie (*see p. 484*) was accepted as Prime Minister by the National Assembly by 352 votes to 190, with 53 abstentions. In his speech he promised a strong economic policy designed to increase purchasing power and requiring for its execution a strengthening of the executive. On foreign policy France should continue to put its faith in the E.R.P., and the London Agreement, with

the Assembly's reservations (*see p. 404*), would remain the basis of French policy towards Germany.

26 July—M. Marie formed a government. Socialist Radicals (5), Prime Minister, André Marie; State, Henri Quenille; National Defence, René Mayer; Education, Yvon Delbos; Ex-Servicemen, Maroselli. Socialists (6), Deputy Prime Minister, Léon Blum; State, Paul Ramadier; Interior, Jules Moch; Public Works and Transport, Christian Pineau; Industry and Commerce, Robert Lacoste; Labour, Daniel Mayer. M.R.P. (6), Deputy Prime Minister, P. H. Teitgen; Justice, Robert Lecourt; Foreign Affairs, Robert Schuman; Agriculture, Pierre Pflimlin; Colonies, Paul Coste-Floret; Public Health, Pierre Schneider. Independent (2), Finance and Economic Affairs, Paul Reynaud; Reconstruction, René Coty.

27 July—A Communist motion to open a debate in the Assembly on the composition of the new Government was defeated by 357 votes to 197.

28 July—Wheat. The Government fixed the price of wheat for the 1948 harvest at 2,300 francs a quintal (1,650 in 1947).

European Union. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly adopted by 21 votes to 6 with one abstention, a resolution calling for the creation of a constituent European assembly.

GERMANY. 23 July—Berlin. Gen. Clay's speech (*see U.S.A.*).

Two more instances of dangerous flying by Soviet aircraft in the Hamburg-Berlin corridor were reported by the British authorities.

Currency Reform. It was announced in a Soviet order that the exchange of the temporary currency of the Soviet Zone into new notes would begin on 25 July and end on 29 July. The new currency would be the *Deutschemark* issued by the *Deutsche Notenbank*, and exchanged at one to one. The total issued would be 500 million marks. Bank accounts would be blocked from 29 July to 15 August. Individuals would be entitled to exchange up to seventy marks immediately, while all larger sums would be credited to the blocked accounts.

The U.S., British, and French authorities announced that they were studying the details of the new order and would take such measures as might be appropriate for the convenience of the population in their sectors.

Coal. It was announced that in view of the crisis due to currency reform the internal price of hard coal would be raised from 1 August by DM 7.50 to DM 32.50. As from June the industry would receive the full *Deutschemark* value of coal exports converted at DM 1 for \$0.30.

25 July—Berlin. Gen. Clay arrived back from Washington and met the U.S. Ambassadors to the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, to report to them on his Washington talks.

Later he announced that he had been promised a very considerable increase in C54 Skymaster aircraft for the air lift, which would enable them to resist the Soviet blockade for many months to come, and that he intended to build a new airfield in Berlin. He knew of no deviation from the U.S. policy of refusing to meet the Russians under duress to discuss

the German problem as a whole, but the U.S.A. was willing to make certain concessions on currency reform in Berlin in return for the lifting of the Soviet blockade.

A U.S. aircraft carrying supplies crashed in the U.S. Sector.

26 July—*Berlin*. The British and U.S. authorities announced that they had stopped the movement of railway traffic across the Bizone between the Soviet Zone and countries outside Germany until further notice. International railway traffic passing through Germany would continue to be accepted. The reasons given were the difficulty of negotiating with the Russians, the shortage of wagons in the Bizone caused by the retention of railway stock in the Soviet Zone, and the arbitrary closing by the Russians of various means of passage between their Zone and the Bizone.

Dr Friedensburg, one of the deputy burgomasters, announced that the *Magistrat* had suspended the chief of the city police Hr Paul Markgraf from office and nominated Dr Stumm. (Hr Markgraf was a former Nazi officer who joined the Soviet Free German Movement after being captured at Stalingrad and had been appointed chief of police by the Russians on their entry to Berlin.) The Soviet commandant, Gen. Kotikov, sent an order to Hr Markgraf through the acting senior burgomaster, Frau Schroeder, to dismiss Dr Stumm immediately and to conduct an inquiry against all persons whose activities were directed towards the disruption of the police force. The British authorities stated that the *Magistrat* had acted within their rights, while the Soviet commandant had gone entirely beyond his powers in ordering the dismissal of a leading city official without the consent of the other commandants.

Meetings in London (*see Standing Committee on Germany*).

Frankfurt Régime. At a third meeting with the military governors the west German premiers agreed to proceed immediately with the organization of western Germany on the basis of the London Agreement. It was announced that the Diets of the eleven States would now take the necessary steps for the election of a parliamentary assembly to draft a provisional constitution.

27 July—*Berlin*. Hr Markgraf informed Dr Friedensburg by letter that he had no intention of giving up his post.

28 July—*U.S. and French Zones*. Great loss of life was caused by an outbreak of fire followed by explosions which devastated a great part of the I.G. Farben Chemical Plant at Ludwigshaven.

Berlin. Dr Stumm announced that he intended to set up his headquarters in the U.S. Sector. A U.S. spokesman said the U.S. authorities had no objection. The three Western Powers notified the city authorities in three separate orders that they confirmed the suspension of Hr Markgraf.

29 July—*Berlin*. The City Assembly adopted, with one dissentient vote, a resolution condemning the blockade as a 'crime against humanity' the aim of which was the starvation of the city. All the members of the S.E.D. walked out before the vote was taken.

Bevin statement (*see Great Britain*).

War Crimes. The U.S. Military Tribunal at Nuremberg acquitted the principal directors of I.G. Farben of having planned and waged aggressive war. Thirteen were found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity involving plunder in occupied countries and the exploitation of slave labour.

Dachau Trials investigation (see *U.S.A.*).

30 *July*—*War Crimes.* Sentences ranging from eight years' to eighteen months' imprisonment were passed on the thirteen I.G. Farben directors.

Berlin. The Soviet authorities announced the establishment of a trading company to market the products of factories in the Western sectors and to provide raw materials, fuel, and electrical power.

31 *July*—*Bizonal Trade.* The Military Governors signed a Trade and Payments Agreement with Norway providing for the exchange of goods to the value of \$50 million in the year 1947-48.

2 *Aug.*—*Norwegian Occupation Troops* (see *Great Britain*). U.S. financial help (see *U.S.A.*). Talks with Stalin (see *U.S.S.R.*).

4 *Aug.*—*Soviet Zone.* It was reported that food demonstrations had occurred in many parts of the Zone and that arrests had been made. Stocks had been reduced by the requisitioning of food for Berlin.

Berlin. A U.S. Army education official, Mr O'Shana, was reported to have disappeared while driving in the U.S. Sector. Three German patrol officers of police, who had been sent out in a British radio patrol car on a normal duty run in the British Sector, were reported to be missing with their car since 1 August.

5 *Aug.*—*Berlin.* The Soviet authorities partly raised the financial blockade of the Western sectors by allowing the *Magistrat* to withdraw 25 million marks for the *Stadtkontor* to pay the wages and salaries of its employees and meet other liabilities.

Bizone. Allied food officials announced that the September ration for the normal consumer would exceed 1,800 calories, the highest since the occupation began and one of the immediate objectives under E.R.P.

GOLD COAST. 3 *Aug.*—*Disorders.* Commission Report (see *Great Britain*).

4 *Aug.*—*Report.* The Governor, Sir Gerald Creasy, announced that the Legislative Council would meet in September to consider the report.

GREAT BRITAIN. 23 *July*—*Malaya.* The Colonial Secretary, Mr Creech-Jones, confirmed that he had authorized the banning of the Communist Party and other organizations (see also *Malaya*).

Palestine. Protest at reopening of oil refineries (see *Palestine*).

Kidnapped Britons (see *Palestine*).

Middle East. The War Office announced that with the withdrawal from Palestine a new system of command had come into being, designed to achieve the maximum degree of integration with the Navy and the R.A.F. The C.-in-C. M. E. Land Forces would have a small headquarters working in close conjunction with the other two Services and concerned in the main with strategy and the wider aspects of admini-

strative planning. The three C.s-in-C. would have a common area of responsibility. Subordinate to the C.-in-C. M.E. Land Forces would be two Lieut.-Generals commanding respectively British Troops Egypt and Mediterranean, and East Africa Command (including Somalia, East and Central African Colonies, and Mauritius).

26 July—Anglo-American committee on industry (see E.E.C.).

Malaya. The Colonial Office announced approval of a grant of £1 million from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund towards the cost of the new University of Malaya.

More British troops (see Malaya).

Canada. The Ontario Minister of Planning and Development, Mr Dana Porter stated, on a visit to London, that a number of British firms had announced their intention to start subsidiaries in Canada.

Germany. Meetings in London (see Standing Committee).

Commonwealth. The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr Evatt, arrived in London for consultations. He spoke to the Press on Commonwealth relations.

Kidnapped Britons (see Palestine and Security Council).

Germany. Talks between representatives of the three Powers continued in London.

It was learned that the Air Ministry would retain for an unspecified period 2,400 other ranks from ground staff trades normally eligible for demobilization in August and September.

Food Purchase Agreements. It was announced that agreements had been reached with New Zealand for the sale of butter and cheese to the U.K. for a period of seven years, beginning with 97 per cent of the exportable surplus in the season ending 31 July, 1949, and for the sale to the U.K. of the exportable surplus of New Zealand lamb, mutton, veal, and beef until 30 September, 1955, and pig meats up to 1952. New prices were agreed for the next season, to be subject to annual review thereafter.

28 July—European Recovery Programme. Strong criticism was expressed by the Opposition, and in other parts of the Commons, of Sir Stafford Cripps's announcement of the decision to set up an Anglo-American Council on Industrial Productivity (see p. 518).

Rationing. Footwear was among a number of articles taken off the clothing ration.

E.R.P. The General Council of the T.U.C. announced after a meeting that it endorsed the decision of the National Production Advisory Council on Industry to 'do all in their power to assist the scheme' for Anglo-American consultation, and appointed representatives to work on the proposed council.

29 July—European Recovery Programme. The Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries decided to participate in the proposed Anglo-American Council.

Answering critics of the scheme in the Commons, Sir Stafford Cripps said that what the Government was concerned with was that they should take every advantage of improving their methods of industrial production. Though knowing that home industries had been doing an excellent

job, he was not so blind as to imagine that they could not possibly improve their methods. Unless they could improve their productivity more markedly over the next four years there was not much chance of their being viable at the end of that period without some extraordinary external aid from some other country.

Jamaica. The Minister for Communications, Mr W. A. Bustamante, at the end of a visit, said: 'You have to come to Britain to meet the real British—they are a great people. In Jamaica, we see only the C.B.E.s and the K.C.B.s, and when a Britisher has those letters after his name he is spoilt for life. Some of the Jamaicans I have met here have been shouting for a republic. If I had them in Jamaica, I would clap them in jail. We don't want a republic, we want a broader constitution within the British Commonwealth.'

Sierra Leone. The new constitution for the Colony and Protectorate was announced. It for the first time gave the Protectorate representation greater than that of the Colony on the Legislative Council, which would consist of seven elected members representing the Colony, thirteen elected unofficial members and one nominated member representing the Protectorate, and two nominated unofficial expert members who might be either European or African. The insistence on literacy in English was omitted.

Germany. In a statement to the Commons, Mr Bevin said: 'Questions have been raised about defence. It is well known to the House, and to the country and the world, that we have carried out a very considerable demobilization of our war-time forces. Since the end of the war we have turned the whole of our attention to the work of reorganization and rehabilitation of this country and have been using our man-power to overcome the ravages of war and to re-establish our economy, and make good our balance of payments. While we recognized that the situation might become difficult, I must confess that in our calculations we did not assume that the policy of our war-time allies might lead to a situation which would involve the use of force. The situation which has now arisen has, of course, compelled us to re-examine the whole position. His Majesty's Government are fully determined to take any measures which seem necessary to meet the situation.'

Three-Power Moves. 'As a result of the conversation in London over the past few days, general agreement has been reached with the U.S. and French Governments in regard to future discussions with the Soviet Government; and we will seek the earliest possible opportunity to represent to the Soviet Government our willingness to enter into discussions with a view to the progressive solution of the difficulties which have arisen.' In view of the absence through illness of the British Ambassador, Sir Maurice Peterson, he had sent Mr F. Roberts, his private secretary, to Moscow. 'I should say that the object of the diplomatic steps now being taken is to ascertain whether there is any prospect of removing the obstacles to discussions taking place with a view to a settlement which the Government desire and which, we hope, may lead to peace and security in Europe for us all.'

30 July—*Newfoundland.* It was announced that Canada was willing

to proceed with arrangements for the entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian Federation and that the U.K. Government was in agreement with this being done. The next step would be for appointed Newfoundland representatives to go to Ottawa to arrange the final terms of union.

Malaya. Arms supply from Australia (*see Malaya*).

Northern Ireland. The Prime Minister, Sir Basil Brooke, issued a reply to recent statements by members of the Eire Government advocating the unity of Ireland (*see p. 484*). He said: 'We in Ulster intend to remain within the U.K. and the British Commonwealth giving our wholehearted allegiance to the Crown. Naturally I welcome any evidence of a less embittered attitude toward the U.K. by political leaders in Eire. At the same time Northern Ireland will not countenance any attempt to make its constitutional status a bargaining factor in talks between Dublin and Westminster or in discussions regarding Eire's role in European affairs. The Ulster people are no less resolute in their opposition to separation from Great Britain than they were a generation ago. Eire politicians have recently been trying to tempt them with fair promises and bland assurances. Do they think our constitutional status is up for auction? They may bid as high as they please, but our answer remains that Ulster is not for sale.'

Hyderabad. The dispute was debated in the House of Commons. Mr Churchill said that the Coalition Government had always insisted that obligations and pledges to the Princes and scheduled classes must be fulfilled. The present British Government had abandoned those pledges. Hyderabad reverted to its original sovereign independence and had a perfect right to apply for admission to the U.N. A harsh blockade had been imposed against Hyderabad by the Central Government of India, which in many aspects was similar to that which the Soviet Government were now throwing around Berlin.

Mr Attlee challenged many of Mr Churchill's statements and said his interventions in Indian questions were regretted by many, including Conservatives.

It was not always wise for H.M. Government to offer mediation. But they were hoping for a settlement of this matter and they had constantly urged on all parties in India—and that did not apply only to Hyderabad—that on neither side should there be pressure. To intervene at any particular moment, and then try to put all the blame on one side, would be extremely stupid.

31 July.—Trade agreement signed (*see Eire*).

2 Aug.—*Malaya.* Arms supply (*see Australia*).

3 Aug.—*Gold Coast.* The Report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Governor to investigate the disturbances there in February and March (*see p. 157*) was published (Colonial No. 231). At the same time there was published a statement by the Government on the Report and their intentions on its recommendations (Colonial No. 232). The Report commended the action of the Police Superintendent in charge who had ordered the use of firearms on 28 February, and endorsed the action of the Governor in making removal orders against

six members of the United Gold Coast Convention. Among the underlying causes adduced for the disturbances were the return of African soldiers from the forces, the feeling of political frustration among educated Africans, 'the failure of the Government to realize that, with the spread of liberal ideas, increasing literacy, and a closer contact with political developments in other parts of the world, the star of rule through the chiefs was on the wane'; increasing resentment at the growing concentration of certain trades in the hands of foreigners, particularly Syrian merchants; and various other social and economic causes. The recommendations included proposals for constitutional reform, for a probationary period of ten years, and the new Constitution introduced in 1946 was described as having been 'outmoded at birth'.

The Government statement expressed agreement with the principles underlying the constitutional proposals, but did not accept the criticism of the 1946 Constitution. It proposed, subject to the agreement of the Legislative Council, that a representative Committee should be set up locally to consider the proposals. It agreed that the membership of the Legislative Council should be increased and the Executive Council reorganized to consist of nine members of whom five should be Africans. The Governor proposed that two African members should be appointed at once and given responsibility for groups of departments.

4 Aug.—*Germany*. The Military Governor of the British Zone, Gen. Robertson, visited London and had a talk with Mr Bevin.

Coal. The National Coal Board announced that up to 24 July exports, including bunkers, in 1948 exceeded 8 million tons, of which 4,700,000 had been sent to foreign countries.

Palestine. Objection to British aircraft (*see Palestine*).

GREECE. 3 Aug.—Notes were exchanged between the Foreign Minister and the British Chargé d'Affaires prolonging the contract of the British police and prisons mission for eighteen months and reducing its strength from 54 to 43 officers.

Cyprus. The Prime Minister, Mr Sophoulis, said that any further discussions about the sovereignty of Cyprus would only harm Greece's international position. Referring to a suggestion made the previous week by King Paul that Britain should give up Cyprus in return for bases in Crete, he said the King had 'merely repeated the national feeling already expressed in the Greek Parliament'.

5 Aug.—The National Army concluded a series of important successes against the rebels by the capture of three key frontier heights, which brought them to the gates of the Grammos *massif*, where the last and strongest rebel positions were.

HUNGARY. 23 July—*Churches*. The director of the Catholic Action, Mihalovits, was sentenced in absence to ten years' imprisonment on convictions of having incited people against the U.S.S.R. during the war and for discrediting the present Government in letters abroad.

Peasantry. Three farmers were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with heavy fines, for giving false figures in the harvest return. At least

thirty others were reported to have been arrested, and it was learned that the illegal threshing of wheat had now been made punishable with death. These measures were said to be part of a Government campaign against richer peasants or 'kulaks'.

24 July—Fifty-five officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and seven others were arrested on charges of sabotage and espionage.

30 July—*Presidency*. The President, Mr Zoltan Tildy, announced his resignation. Although he agreed in every respect with the policy of the Hungarian People's Democracy and the Government, in taking the decision he 'had in mind that a person belonging to my closest environment committed a serious offence against the Hungarian State'.

It was announced that the former Hungarian Minister in Cairo, Victor Czornoky (a son-in-law of Mr Tildy) had been arrested on charges of high treason and espionage.

3 Aug.—*Presidency*. The Chairman of the United Workers' Party, Mr Szakasits, was elected President.

5 Aug.—*Government Changes*. The Foreign Minister, Dr Molnar, was appointed Ambassador to Moscow and replaced by Mr Laszlo Rajk, hitherto Minister of the Interior. Mr Jahos Kadar became Minister of the Interior.

HYDERABAD. 24 July—It was learned that the Nizam had addressed a personal letter to the King informing him that he had decided to refer the dispute with the Indian Union to the U.N.

26 July—Pandit Nehru's remarks (*see India*).

29 July—Former Premier's visit (*see India*).

30 July—Commons' debate (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—Territory occupied (*see India*).

5 Aug.—*Indian Union*. It was reported that the Nizam had indicated his readiness to sign the draft accession agreement of 17 June (*see p. 413*).

The Prime Minister, Mir Laik Ali, submitted his resignation owing, it was believed, to the action of the Nizam in negotiating with India through Sir Mirza Ismail. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Gen. Eddaroos, also resigned (*see also India*).

INDIA. 24 July—Dispute referred to U.N. (*see Hyderabad*).

26 July—*Hyderabad*. Pandit Nehru, at a meeting in Madras, said: 'If and when we consider it necessary, we will start military operations against Hyderabad State.' The present régime in the Nizam's State was composed of 'gangsters'. The only alternatives before Hyderabad were accession to India or disappearance as a State. War could only be between independent countries, and in the event of action against Hyderabad he would not propose to confer on it 'that big designation of war'.

29 July—*Hyderabad*. Sir Mirza Ismail, who had been Prime Minister of Hyderabad in 1946-47, arrived in Delhi as the guest of the Governor-General.

30 July—*Hyderabad*. Commons' debate (*see Great Britain*).

1 Aug.—*Hyderabad*. The States Ministry announced that in view of a

series of incidents in the Nanaj area of Hyderabad culminating in an attack on Indian troops, the Government had ordered its Army commander to remain in possession of the territory in question.

5 Aug.—*Hyderabad*. An inspired statement issued in New Delhi said: 'The situation in Hyderabad has deteriorated very seriously during the past forty-eight hours. Razakars have, it is understood, taken the law entirely into their own hands. The situation, over which the Nizam appears to have lost control, has been developing too seriously for the Government of India to remain any longer indifferent to it.'

INDONESIA. 23 July—The Republic broke off the political discussions with the Netherlands delegation which had been going on under the auspices of the Good Offices Committee (see p. 460).

ITALY. 24 July—*Palestine*. Police at Genoa seized thirty-five tons of high explosives which it was believed were to be shipped to Palestine. Further arrests of suspected members of a secret Zionist organization were made.

27 July—*Trade Unions*. The Secretary-General of the Confederation, Sr di Vittoria (Communist), announced that Christian Democrats would no longer be considered to have authority in any executive position which they occupied in it.

3 Aug.—Socialist leader in Warsaw (see Poland).

4 Aug.—*Yugoslavia*. A Note was received from Belgrade expressing the hope that outstanding border disputes might be settled in a direct and friendly fashion, and recommending that the mixed commission should begin its work as soon as possible. The Italian proposal, that points on which its members could not agree should be referred to the Ambassadors of the four great Powers, was accepted.

JAPAN. 23 July—*Five-Year Plan*. It was learned that the draft of a plan to restore Japanese economy to approximately the levels of 1930-4 by 1952, prepared by the Economic Rehabilitation Planning Committee of the Government and made public in May, was being studied by the Government, and it was hoped that with modifications it might be put into effect in the autumn.

26 July—*Government Employees*. The Government announced that henceforward disputes between it and Government workers would be considered non-existent, and that arbitration by the Central Labour Relations Board was no longer required in matters affecting Government workers. Trade unions of Government workers would be permitted to organize, but they would possess neither the right of collective bargaining nor the right to strike. Requests for increases in pay might be presented to personnel committees, but might not be put forward as demands for which workers were prepared to fight.

A further statement was thereupon issued by military government. It said: 'It is completely unrealistic to expect the Government employee who is paid less than a living wage to perform efficient or loyal service. The Government has a very special obligation placed upon it to deal

justly with its employees in the matter of salaries, allowances, and pensions.'

30 July—*Labour*. Mr James S. Killen, chief of the Labour Division at Allied Headquarters and a U.S. Trade Union leader, announced, with some of his subordinates, the resignation of his post as a protest against 'Gen. MacArthur's new labour policy, which denies the right of collective bargaining to legally constituted Unions'.

MALAYA. 23 July—*Communism*. It was announced that the necessary legal steps were to be taken in the Federation and Singapore to outlaw the Malayan Communist party (M.C.P.), the Malayan Peoples' anti-Japanese Army ex-Comrades Association (M.P.A.J.A.), the New Democratic Youth League (N.D.Y.L.), and Ikatan Pempela Tanah Ayers Malaya (PETA). Careful examination of evidence had established their connection with the planning and carrying out of the present wave of violence. The two governments were satisfied that the M.C.P. was secretly responsible for a campaign of violence to upset existing authority and impose its will upon the people. M.P.A.J.A. had been mainly providing fighting men and arms for the campaign and its ex-members, mobilized by M.C.P. and dressed in jungle green uniforms, were now engaged in armed conflict with Government forces by participating actively in attacks on individual members of the public, whole villages, estates, farms, and police stations (*see also Great Britain*).

Australia. Dr Evatt, on his way to London, conferred for four hours in Singapore with the Commissioner General, Mr MacDonald, the Governor, and the Australian Commissioner in Malaya.

25 July—The Army and police began a big sweep in the Semeneyih area of Selangore with a rocket attack by Spitfires which wrecked an insurgent headquarters. Numerous acts of banditry and police operations were reported from other parts of the country.

The ten-year-old European boy shot by bandits on 21 July died.

26 July—It was announced that the 4th Hussars were under orders to move from the U.K. to Malaya as soon as possible.

The Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, issued a handbill appealing for public co-operation in giving information of suspected terrorists to the police.

Bandits burned down half the village of Pantan Remis, in Perak.

Nine wanted men were arrested and 600 rounded up in Semeneyih.

£1 million for university (*see Great Britain*).

27 July—The G.O.C. Malaya District, Maj.-Gen. Boucher, said in the Federal Legislative Council that a Communist National Liberation Army was expected to complete its mobilization and training by 1 September. 'They have declared their intention of establishing liberated areas under the red flag, which will gradually join up and become a whole state. I can assure you that there is no possibility of any liberated area enduring in this country for more than a very few days.' Insurgent activity now showed a slight decrease. His object was to break up insurgent concentrations, bring them to battle before they were ready, drive them underground or into the jungles, and then follow up with troops and police backed by the R.A.F.

28 July—The Commissioner General, Mr MacDonald, discussed the situation with planters, miners, and Malay and Chinese leaders in Singapore.

Various incidents were reported from different parts of the country.

29 July—The Commissioner-General assured a conference of leaders of the Chinese Community at Kuala Lumpur that the Government would get enough troops from outside to finish the campaign against the Communists at an early date. There was no question but that the Government would destroy reasonably quickly and completely the forces of the enemy both inside and outside the jungle.

30 July—Twenty-two insurgents were killed and forty-seven captured in a sweep of jungle near Batu Arang by police and troops.

It was announced that the U.K. Government had asked for early delivery of 100 Sten guns belonging to them and held in Australia and had also asked whether the Australian Government would be ready to supply certain other automatic weapons, ammunition, and equipment for Malaya. The hundred guns had been duly dispatched and were being distributed.

2 Aug.—Cabinet decision on supplies (*see Australia*).

3 Aug.—Mr Malcolm MacDonald broadcast upon the Communist insurrection. The Communists had hoped to proclaim the birth of the Malayan Communist Republic today. 'Communist leaders decided in March this year to stage an armed insurrection. To introduce it they planned to provoke widespread labour unrest throughout April, stimulating it by their customary methods of intimidation, such as stabbing trade union leaders reluctant to join them, hurling hand-grenades about the place, and burning factories.' The leaders expected fairly quickly to establish themselves in regions which they could proclaim as Communist territory. In each of them they would hoist their flag and in each they would form a provisional Communist administration. They expected that only a short time would be needed to subjugate the colony of Singapore. 'Instead of issuing decrees from Government House in Singapore, they are in a grievously weaker position, licking their wounds in the jungle following defeats at Batu Arang and elsewhere. We know the leaders grew disappointed at their progress after the first outbreaks in June.' Mr MacDonald described the measures being taken to bring the police and other forces up to the required strength. Three hundred former members of the Palestine Police would be coming out to help in instructing guards throughout the country. 'I see the Communist parties in Britain and Australia have announced support for the insurgents here. The British Communists have declared that their Malayan comrades are fighting for democracy, trade union rights, and decent living standards. The Malayan Communists have asserted trade union rights by the wholesale intimidation of workers and the murder in cold blood of labour leaders who oppose their will. Their foreign sympathizers pretend to believe that this outburst of savagery is supported by workers in the trades union movement and by members of the nationalist political movements in Malaya.' He listened to the Federal Legislative Council debate in Kuala Lumpur last week and heard the

leaders of the great nationalist organizations join in urging an unremitting campaign against the Communist gangsters.

4 Aug.—The British Manager of an estate in Kedah was murdered by a Chinese.

5 Aug.—The British General Manager of an Ipoh tin firm was murdered in an ambush by eight terrorists. Operations against bandits continued and two arrests were made in connection with the previous day's murder of a Briton.

NETHERLANDS. 24 July—Dr Beel was again instructed by the Princess Regent to form a Government.

30 July—Dr Beel asked to be relieved of the task of forming a government, and the Princess Regent invited Mr J. R. H. van Schaik, the President of the Chamber, to do so.

NEWFOUNDLAND. 30 July—Confederation with Canada (*see Great Britain*).

3 Aug.—*Referendum*. The final figures were: for joining the Canadian Confederation, 78,408; for responsible Government, 71,464 (*see also p. 523*).

NIGERIA. 2 Aug.—It was announced that the Alake Ademola II of Abeokuta had left his territory to avoid bloodshed resulting from popular agitation against his rule.

PALESTINE. 23 July—*Kidnapped Britons*. The five were informed that they were being held under the Defence Emergency Regulations on suspicion of passing information of military value to the enemy.

Haifa Refineries. The Zionist authorities announced that under emergency powers they had ordered the Iraq Petroleum Company to supply crude oil to Consolidated Refineries and the last named to refine it. The refineries had not been requisitioned nor had the crude oil been expropriated.

The British Consul General protested to the Zionist authorities against the order reopening the refineries.

Truce. Twenty U.S. and twenty-five French observers arrived with forty-eight Marines in a U.S. aircraft carrier. Two U.S. destroyers also arrived to patrol the coast.

26 July—*Jerusalem*. It was announced that the Tel Aviv provisional Government had declared the New City of Jerusalem Israeli-occupied territory.

Mediator's conversations (*see Arab League*). Demilitarization of Jerusalem (*see Syria*).

27 July—*Kidnapped Britons*. The five men were formally charged before the 'examining magistrate' in Tel Aviv on three counts, of espionage, spreading unlawful information, and securing information of military value, and remanded for fourteen days, one being released on bail.

29 July—*Jerusalem*. The Tel Aviv Foreign Minister, Mr Shertok,

said the provisional Government categorically rejected the Mediator's scheme for demilitarization. He regarded the U.N. resolution of 29 November as no longer binding in view of Arab aggression. The provisional Government might demand the inclusion of Jerusalem in the Jewish State. His Government would prefer direct negotiations with the Arab States to any kind of mediation if those States were prepared to recognize Israel. In the final peace settlement his Government would demand reconsideration of the boundaries fixed by the U.N. decision, and reparations from the attackers (*see also U.N. Trusteeship Council*).

1 Aug.—Mr Shertok informed Count Bernadotte in Rhodes that Arab refugees would not be readmitted at present into Zionist-controlled areas because their return would gravely prejudice the security of Israel and would seriously handicap its war effort.

2 Aug.—It was announced by the Tel Aviv authorities that Egyptian forces supported by tanks and artillery had violated the truce by launching an attack on Zionist positions at Bir Asluj, twenty-five miles south of Beersheba. U.N. observers were sent to investigate.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Shertok, said violations of the truce could not be endured much longer. There were several other factors that were combining to end it. The provisional Government viewed with considerable alarm an indefinite prolongation of the truce. Invading foreign armies were still in Palestine, which in itself constituted an act of war, and Israel could not and would not maintain a large army in the field indefinitely. Nor could it as a sovereign nation submit to the authority of the U.N. mediating and observing staffs. The provisional Government would continue to co-operate with the Mediator only if during his absence in Sweden progress towards a settlement was made or the Arab States accepted its offer to negotiate.

3 Aug.—*Jerusalem*. The U.N. mediator, after a meeting with members of the Truce Commission and Dr Bernard Joseph, the Military Governor of the Zionist sector, said the Jews and the Arabs were agreeable in principle to discuss the suggestions for the demilitarization of Jerusalem. He would return next week to work out the details. Its main feature would be the disarming of all inhabitants and the evacuation of all armed forces, leaving the city under U.N. control. An international police force of at least 2,000 men would be needed. The problem of administrative services could be settled by a temporary partition of the city, the Jews to administer the Zionist sector and the Arabs the Arab sector.

Water supply (*see Transjordan*). Demilitarization (*see Egypt*).

Kidnapped Britons. The British Consul-General decided that one of his Vice-consuls would remain in Tel Aviv to look after the interests of the five men.

Arab refugees (*see Egypt*).

4 Aug.—The Tel Aviv Government informed the Mediator that if any of the five British aircraft placed at the disposal of his staff landed in 'Israel', the crew would be detained.

Cyprus detainees (*see U.S. Security Council*).

5 Aug.—*Israel*. At a meeting with Count Bernadotte in Tel Aviv,

Mr Shertok requested the mediator to transmit to the Arab countries an invitation to meet them for peace negotiations.

POLAND. 29 *July*—*Germany*. Protest on London Agreement (*see* U.S.A.).

3 *Aug.*—*Socialism*. It was learned that Sr Nenni, the Italian Socialist leader, had spent two days in discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr Cyrankiewicz, the leader of the Polish Socialist Party.

4 *Aug.*—*Polish-Czech Council for Economic Co-operation*. The Council began discussions in Warsaw. It was proposed to establish an industrial centre reaching from Katowice in Polish Silesia to Ostrawa in Czechoslovakia, which would include the whole coal, zinc, and iron and steel industries of both countries, and thus represent an 'eastern Ruhr'. Raw materials were to be pooled, joint industries established, and foreign trade operated in partnership.

PORTUGAL. 28 *July*—*Mozambique*. The Ministry of the Colonies announced: 'The Portuguese Government have informed the Companhia do Porto da Beira (Beira Works Ltd, London) that in accordance with the clauses of the contract and within the spirit of the Colonial Act the Government redeems Beira port.' It was added that 600 million escudos redemption would be paid, and the port would be taken over on 1 January 1949. Inquiries were also under way and would be concluded soon into the situation of the railways which linked Beira with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and the Lower Belgian Congo. The cost of redeeming the railway would be 1,200 million escudos.

RUMANIA. 23 *July*—*Vatican*. It was learned that the Government had denounced the 1929 Concordat.

5 *Aug.*—A law was promulgated governing 'the freedom of all religions in Rumania.' It placed all religions and religious teaching under State control, and provided that appointments to the Catholic Clergy must be made through the State authorities. The number of Catholic dioceses was reduced from thirteen to three.

SOUTH AFRICA. 29 *July*—*Senate*. The results of the elections were: Government or pro-Government independents, 22; anti-Government, 21. There was one vacancy outstanding for a Senator to represent the natives.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA. 27 *July*—The Parliament was dissolved. New elections were fixed for 15 September.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON GERMANY. 26 *July*—The representatives, Sir William Strang (Britain), Mr Douglas (U.S.A.), and M. Massigli (France), met in London. The U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, Mr Bedell Smith, and the counsellor to the State Department, Mr Bohlen, attended. Later Mr Bevin held a meeting at the Foreign Office with the three Americans, Sir William Strang, the British

Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Maurice Petersen, and two other British experts.

SWEDEN. 24 July—*Foreign Trade.* It was announced that imports from the U.S.A. in the second half of 1948 would be held to 180 million kronor, compared with 400 to 500 million for the first half.

SYRIA. 26 July—*Palestine.* The Palestine Arab Higher Committee cabled to the Arab Governments asking them to reject the U.N. mediator's proposals to demilitarize Jerusalem.

TRANSJORDAN. 3 Aug.—*Palestine.* The U.N. mediator warned the Prime Minister, Tawfiq Pasha Abulhuda, that interference with the flow of water to Jerusalem by the Arab Legion constituted a severe breach of the cease-fire terms. Should they continue their refusal to permit the pumping of water through Latrun he would be forced to report the breach of the truce to the Security Council (*see also Palestine*).

UNITED NATIONS

ARMAMENTS COMMISSION

26 July—The commission adopted by 9 votes to 2 (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine) the resolution (submitted by the U.K. delegation, and amended by the U.S.A. and Canada) setting forth the general principles on which a practical proposal should be formulated for the regulation of the reduction of armaments, and in effect suspending further work on disarmament until conditions were more favourable.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

29 July—*E.C.E. Report.* The Council rejected by 14 votes to 3 (U.S.S.R., Byelorussia, Poland) a Soviet resolution urging the Economic Commission for Europe to promote the liberation of the economy of western Europe from one-sided dependence on the U.S.A. and requesting that measures be taken to deal with the increased unemployment brought about by the Marshall Plan.

4 Aug.—*Europe.* The Council authorized the Economic Commission for Europe to set up special committees to investigate and initiate measures for increasing industrial and agricultural production in Europe, particularly in countries whose natural resources were not fully utilized.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

26 July—A survey of European programmes of agricultural reconstruction and development was published.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

3 Aug.—The financial statement for the fiscal year ended 30 June showed that subscribed capital stock had increased by \$261,500,000 to a total of \$8,286 million. Total loans increased from \$250 million to \$497 million.

SECRETARIAT

2 Aug.—*Danube Conference*. The British delegation made public a letter to the Secretary-General informing him of the U.S.S.R.'s refusal to allow the U.N. to be represented by observers at the Conference.

SECURITY COUNCIL

23 July—Negotiations broken off (*see Indonesia*).

27 July—*Palestine*. A motion by Syria, that the opinion of the International Court of Justice should be taken on the international status of Palestine arising from the termination of the mandate, was lost, obtaining only six affirmative votes (including the U.K.).

Kidnapped Britons. Sir Alexander Cadogan (U.K.) invited the Council to adopt a resolution supporting the demand of its truce commission in Jerusalem for the release by the Zionist authorities of the five kidnapped Britons. The truce commission, in its reports to the Council, had made it clear that the abduction of the five British subjects—who at serious personal risk kept an important public service going while the battle was raging in Jerusalem—from a building protected by the flags of members of the truce commission, was in the commission's opinion an outrage. Having made repeated but fruitless demands to the Jewish authorities for the release of the abducted men, the commission had asked the Security Council to take up the matter.

The U.S. delegate said that it was not necessary for the Council to adopt the British resolution at this stage. He thought the statement made by the delegate of Israel should satisfy the Council that the men were safe and were assured a fair trial, that there was no intention on the part of Israel to be disrespectful to organs of the United Nations, and that Israel was ready to take responsibility for controlling irresponsible dissident elements.

Mr Eban (Israel) said the first concern of his Government when the men were abducted was to arrange for their transfer into safer hands. The Israeli Government was not associated with the arrests, but once the prisoners were in its jurisdiction the charges against them could not be ignored. There was *prima facie* case for investigation. He urged that the most appropriate course was to let the judicial processes, which would be public, take their course, and having mentioned the proceedings in the Tel Aviv court (*see Palestine*) he offered the opinion that the case promised well for an equitable settlement. The Government of Israel, while reserving its jurisdiction, would act in full consideration of any sentiment expressed by the organ of the United Nations.

Mr Manuilsky (Ukraine) said the matter was entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of the State of Israel. The French delegate said the serious aspect of the matter was that those concerned were carrying on a vital public service on behalf of and under the protection of a U.N. organ. He invited the representative of Israel to ask his Government to consider the affair particularly from that angle, and requested that a vote on the British resolution be postponed. In view of an undertaking by Mr Eban to obtain as soon as possible a full statement of his Govern-

ment's position, Sir Alexander Cadogan agreed not to press for a vote immediately.

28 July.—*Trieste*. A Note from Yugoslavia alleged that measures taken by the Allied Military Command had the effect of gradually incorporating the Anglo-American Zone of the Free Territory into Italy, in violation of the peace treaty, and asked that a stop be put to it.

2 Aug.—*Palestine*. Sir Alexander Cadogan called the attention of the Council to the problem of Arab refugees.

The existence of a large number of homeless persons in Europe and of a large body of Arab refugees in Palestine and neighbouring countries directly affected the chances of finding a solution of the Palestine question. The increasing pressure for the entry into Palestine of displaced Jews greatly intensified Arab fears of the consequences of Jewish settlement, and this fear was accompanied by a sense of injustice arising from the fact that other Powers had been content to leave the problem of anti-Semitic persecution to be solved almost exclusively by settlement in Palestine. Since Jewish refugees were a major factor in the General Assembly's proposals, it was only logical that the larger problem of Arab refugees should be regarded as a major factor in the Palestine problem as it now presented itself. The usual estimate of their number was about 250,000, as against about 200,000 displaced Jews now in Europe; but Arab social workers in Jerusalem estimated that inside and outside Palestine there were some 550,000 displaced Arabs and that 70,000 Arabs were left in areas of Jewish occupation where formerly some 400,000 had been. The same sources estimated that of the displaced Arabs about 300,000 were outside Palestine and 250,000 still in Arab areas of the country. The Council should impress upon Count Bernadotte the gravity and the importance of this aspect of his difficult task. It was known that the Mediator had it very much in mind, but it might strengthen his hand if the Council were to lay special emphasis on it. The Council should also consider the even more urgent problem of short-term relief. It seemed certain that local resources would be unable to cope with them, and the British Government felt that the International Red Cross, working in conjunction with the Red Crescent, would be the most appropriate organ of international action. The International Red Cross might be asked as a first step to send a small party to the Middle East to examine the scope of the problem and make recommendations. Should extra funds be required by the Red Cross for relief work the British Government would provide its due share, provided other countries did likewise. To enable the investigation to begin without delay the British Government would be ready to provide up to £100,000 immediately as an advance on whatever contribution might eventually be required of them. They would, if it were found useful, devote part of this to the provision of whatever medical stores and tentage might be available from British military resources in the Middle East.

4 Aug.—A message from the 'provisional Government of Israel' asked the Council to take up the case of the 11,000 Jews, of whom 7,500 were men, detained by the British Government in Cyprus. It was

argued that the Truce resolution neither prohibited nor was interpreted by the Mediator as prohibiting immigration, and did not place any complete or positive ban on the inclusion of men of military age in such immigration.

Trieste. The U.S.A. and Britain replied to the Yugoslav charges and said that it would interest the Council to know how the Yugoslav Military Command, which had made no reports to the Council, was implementing the Treaty in its Zone. M. Parodi (France) supported this view, but Mr Manuilsky (Ukraine) accused the Western Powers of trying to confuse the issue.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

29 *July*—*Jerusalem.* On a Belgian motion, the Council decided to postpone indefinitely the further discussion of a statute.

5 *Aug.*—The Council published observations and conclusions on reports submitted by the administering Powers on Tanganyika (U.K.), Ruanda Urundi (Belgium), and New Guinea (Australia).

Tanganyika. The Council noted that the administrative union of Tanganyika with the colonies of Kenya and Uganda had been put into effect without prior consultation with them and without full prior consultation with the indigenous inhabitants. They hoped the U.K. would consult the Council before undertaking any further extension or modification of the present arrangements which might affect Tanganyika. They recommended that the U.K. should make use of the ballot box among indigenous as well as among other inhabitants for the selection of members of territorial and local organs of Government. On the proposal of the U.S.S.R., they recommended that the level of wages paid to natives in large corporations and industrial districts and plantations should be substantially raised, that child-labour be prohibited, and that there should be no discrimination against natives.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

24 *July*—The Assembly concluded its first session at Geneva after unanimously approving, at \$5 million, the budget for 1949.

U.S.A. 23 *July*—*Germany.* The U.S. Military Governor, Gen. Clay, attended a private meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and reiterated to Congressmen the 'determination and ability of the U.S. forces to carry out our stated governmental policy of remaining in Berlin and supplying those in the U.S. zone'. He was afterwards congratulated by the chairman of the committee, Mr Eaton, a Republican, on the 'splendid manner' in which he and the people under his command were carrying out their mission in Berlin and elsewhere.

In a talk to the Press, Gen. Clay said that the chances of peace were excellent. He did not believe that the U.S.S.R. wanted war, and on the American side there was no need of drastic action to break the Russian land blockade. More large air transports (Skymasters) were being sent to Germany, and when they were available he reckoned that the average

daily lift to Berlin could be stepped up from the present 2,000 tons to 4,500 tons. In that event there would be enough food and coal for all essential purposes, and although, if the blockade continued that long, there might be some suffering from cold in Berlin next winter, it would not be extreme. With the additional aircraft the Air Force would gain for the Government time to negotiate with the Russians on the lifting of the blockade. He was personally responsible for the fact that there was no ground corridor under American control into Berlin. 'I should have obtained an agreement in writing, but I did not. I assumed we should always have free access to our area in Berlin.'

Gen. Clay left for Germany.

24 July—*Presidency*. The Progressive Party was founded at a convention at Philadelphia and adopted Mr Henry Wallace and Senator Glenn Taylor as its candidates for the Presidency and vice-Presidency respectively.

Berlin. In his acceptance speech Mr Wallace said: 'I assure you that if I were President there would be no crisis in Berlin to-day. Without sacrificing a single American principle or public interest we would have found agreement long before now with the Soviet Government and with our other war-time allies.' The western powers having given up the city politically by establishing western Germany as an Anglo-American colony, nothing could now be lost by giving it up militarily in a search for peace.

After conferring with Senator Vandenberg and Mr A. F. Dulles, Mr Dewey affirmed his support of a bi-partisan foreign policy and insisted that U.S. rights in Berlin should not be surrendered under duress (*see also Germany*).

E.C.A. administrator in Paris (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

Atomic Energy. In a statement issued to coincide with the publication of the half-yearly report of the U.S. Commission, President Truman said that recent tests in the Pacific had demonstrated beyond any question that the nation's position in the field of atomic weapons had been substantially improved.

Palestine. The pilot of the Flying Fortress stopped in the Azores (*see p. 505*) was arrested on a charge of violating the embargo on the export of arms and subsequently remanded on \$1,000 bail. Of the eight crew, two without passports were sent to Ellis Island while the remainder were released after questioning.

27 July—*Special Session*. President Truman in his message to Congress said that the people demanded legislative action, first, to check inflation and the rising cost of living, and secondly, to help in meeting the acute housing shortage. He recommended a revised programme of anti-inflation controls.

Other recommendations were, first, that the Displaced Persons Act should be amended to eliminate certain discriminatory clauses and to provide for the entry of 400,000 persons over a four-year period outside the normal immigration quotas. Secondly, a U.N. loan should be authorized at once; thirdly, the International Wheat Agreement required immediate ratification by the Senate, 'for we have good reason

to believe that it can still be made effective if it is now ratified promptly'.

The President enumerated other measures which he thought would be beneficial.

29 July—War Crimes. The Secretary of the Army announced that Justice Simpson of the Texas Supreme Court had left for Germany to survey the Dachau war crimes trials, several Germans having alleged irregularities in their conduct.

European Recovery Programme. Proposals for Anglo-American Council criticized (*see Great Britain*).

Germany. A Second Note was received from Poland protesting against the policy of the London Agreement.

30 July—Inflation. In his mid-year economic report to Congress, President Truman urged that action be taken now to prevent depression. The facts added up 'to a clear and disconcerting conclusion. In spite of some favourable factors we are in the midst of gathering inflationary forces'.

31 July—Germany. Moscow talks (*see U.S.S.R.*).

2 Aug.—Germany. Moscow talks (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Panama Canal. It was learned that the U.S.A. had received permission from Colombia to send an Army mission there to make engineering studies of a possible new route between the Atlantic and the Pacific, near the Panama Canal.

European Recovery Programme. At a Press Conference on his return to Washington, the Economic Co-operation Administrator, Mr Hoffman, said there had been a great deal of thinking about European co-operation but individual statesmen had been so preoccupied with their own countries that they had not got down to the real business of considering the European economy as a whole. Describing the machinery erected in Paris, he said that each participating country would develop its own annual programme and also a programme stated in terms of broad objectives for the full four-year period. Missions from the U.S.A. to the countries concerned would take part in drafting. The annual programmes would be submitted to the O.E.E.C. which would examine them, recommend the allotment of funds among the countries, and pass recommendations to the E.C.A. in Washington for final approval. The O.E.E.C. would also examine and consolidate the four-year programmes submitted by the participating nations, and would set up objectives of its own aimed at making free the movement of goods, services, and peoples among the nations. Once the consolidated programme had been approved, each country would negotiate direct with the E.C.A. in Washington to determine the proportion to be financed by loans and by grants and for approval of its procurement schedules.

The Army Secretary announced that a group of experts was being sent to Europe to discuss assistance from E.C.A. to the Bizone of Germany.

5 Aug.—United Nations. The House of Representatives approved by 164 votes to 27 the loan (already approved by the Senate) for U.N. headquarters in New York.

China. Agreement was reached for the formation of a joint Commission, consisting of three Chinese and two Americans, to carry out rural reconstruction in China under the foreign aid programme.

U.S.S.R. 30 *July—Germany.* Mr Molotov returned to Moscow from his holiday to see the representatives of the U.S.A., Britain, and France.

31 *July—Germany.* In separate interviews with the three representatives Mr Molotov was asked to arrange a meeting with Mr Stalin to discuss the Berlin situation and related topics.

2 *Aug.—Germany.* The U.S. Ambassador, Mr Bedell Smith, the French Ambassador, M. Chataigneau, and the British Special Envoy, Mr Frank Roberts, were received by Mr Stalin. Afterwards the three held a conference in the U.S. Embassy.

4 *Aug.—Germany.* The French and U.S. Ambassadors in Moscow conferred at the British Embassy with the British Special Envoy and the Chargé d'Affaires. They studied a report on the latest position in Berlin with M. Seydoux, adviser to Gen. Koenig, the French Military Governor, who had just arrived in Moscow.

Food demonstrations in Soviet Zone (*see Germany*).

5 *Aug.—Germany.* Further discussions were held among the three Western envoys.

Berlin financial blockade partly raised (*see Germany*).

VATICAN. 23 *July—1929 Concordat denounced (see Rumania).*

WESTERN UNION. 5 *Aug.*—In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Hague Conference, experts on cultural questions, representing the five members of the Union, met in London to review the whole field of cultural relations and determine what immediate action could be taken.

YUGOSLAVIA. 23 *July—Communist Party Congress.* Lt Gen. Maslarich, President of the All-Slav Committee, said there was support for Marshal Tito in Poland and Czechoslovakia, where he had found Communists and public alike bewildered by the Cominform charges. They did not accept the propaganda against Marshal Tito. 'All these nations do not approve of this sudden campaign against Yugoslavia which is to the benefit of the enemy bloc. These people demand a united front in the struggle against the Anglo-American warmongers.'

Macedonia. Lt Gen. Vukmanovich, known during the war as Tempo, the Macedonian partisan leader, in a speech accused the Bulgarian Communist Party and strongly attacked the behaviour of the Bulgarian partisans during the war.

24 *July—Communist Party Congress.* The Congress unanimously adopted a resolution approving the report on the work of the Central Committee submitted by Marshal Tito, Gen. Rankovitch, and Mr Djilas.

In a special Committee to investigate the Cominform's charges Mr V. Bakarich, the Premier of Croatia, said that fifty of the Party's 82,000 Croatian members had originally supported the Cominform's

attitude, but after listening to further explanations from competent Party sources forty-seven of them had joined the Central Committee's stand. The remaining three isolated themselves from the Party organization. Anti-Party elements in Zagreb University had tried but failed to organize pro-Cominform activity among the students.

The Chairman of the Working Committee read out extracts from Moscow radio, which had quoted Pravda suggesting that the Congress was being intimidated by the Central Committee, and asserting that many arrests had been made by Party members who opposed the Central Committee's position. The activity of Gen. Rankovich had been described as 'tyranny', the security police compared with 'janissaries', and their methods described as equal to those of 'fascists, Mussolini, and Hitler'. He said: 'Pravda is inventing accusations in a manner never before known.' A resolution condemning the criticism was passed unanimously amid loud cheers.

29 July.—*Communist Party Congress.* The Congress ended. The names of the Politburo elected by the new central committee were announced: Secretary-General, Marshal Tito; Secretaries, Kardelj, Djilas, Gen. Rankovich (*see p. 438*); others, Goshnik, Pijade, Kidrich, Neshkovich, Leskovshek.

1 Aug.—*Cominform.* It was learned that anti-Government pamphlets circulated clandestinely bore the stamp of the Pravda publishing house and purported to reproduce correspondence between the Yugoslav Communist Party and the U.S.S.R. Communist Party.

4 Aug.—*Montenegro.* It was announced that the Vice-Premier, the Minister for Trade and Supply, the Ministers for Culture, Industry, and Building of the People's Republic had had their duties terminated and that their successors had been nominated.

Note on frontier disputes (*see Italy*).

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Aug. 12 International Youth Congress, London.
" 22 First Assembly of the World Council of Churches, Amsterdam.
" 23 International Conference on Populations and World Resources in relation to the Family, Cheltenham.
" 30 Conference of the International Law Association, Brussels.
Sept. 6 Coronation of Princess Juliana, Amsterdam.
" 15 General Election in Southern Rhodesia.
" 15 General Election in Sweden.
" 21 U.N. General Assembly, Paris.
" 27 British Africa Conference, London.
" 29 International Law Association Conference, Brussels.